

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
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VOLUME XXX. No. 319.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE: CARLIN, Broadway, -MARRS AND FARRIS.
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De Aris, arrived at this port last evening from Havana. She came here for repairs, and will proceed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, where she will be taken on the dock. The Barcelona mounts 57 guns, and carries 390 men.

Beef cattle were very plenty yesterday, but the demand was good, and prime cattle brought full prices. Other kinds were a shade lower. Milch cows were firmer. Veals were in demand at full prices. The market for sheep and lambs was steady, but prices were 20c, a 60c, per head lower. Swine were plenty, and common were a shade lower. The total sales for the week were 5,550 head cattle, 134 cows, 771 veal calves, 17,287 sheep and lambs, and 10,962 swine.

The cotton market yesterday, under the influence of the foreign news, was quieter and more active. The sales totaled up between 2,000 and 4,000 bales. Four was rather heavy, but the foreign intelligence tended to sustain prices, while the sales were moderate and prices unchanged. What was more active, but prices were without change of moment; the transactions embraced parcels in transit, on the spot and on speculation. There was rather better and more active, with sales of Western mixed all and in store at 65c, a 71c, Western white at 72c, round do at 71c, and prime North Carolina white at 78c a 81c. Pork was dull and cheaper; sales of mess were made at \$15.96 a 51c, and of prime at \$15.50. Sugar was heavy, but unchanged, with sales of 700 a 800 hds. Coffee was quiet; a small lot of Rio sold at 15c. Freight was firmer, and corn and wheat were engaged, in bulk, at 13c a 13 1/2c, in bulk and ship's wheat, at 13 1/2c a 14c, with flour at 91c, to 10c, on bulk, at 13 1/2c a 14c, and flour at 45c.

The Impending Crisis—The North and the South—Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

We devote a considerable portion of our available space this morning to the extraordinary message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, on the subject of her existing federal relations. This document, it will be observed, presents, not the remedy of disunion for Southern grievances against the North, but the policy of reprisals and legislative measures of retaliation against any and every State of the North whose existing laws disregard and violate the constitutional rights of Georgia on the subject of slave property.

Governor Brown, as a flagrant example of the Northern nullifying States complained of, takes up Massachusetts and her stringent criminal legislation against the Fugitive Slave law of Congress. Against this legislation of said State he proposes, should any citizen of Georgia hereafter suffer from it in the loss of a slave or slaves, that reprisals be made by the State of Georgia upon the property of citizens of Massachusetts, wherever it can be seized, to the full value of said slave or slaves, and for the indemnification of the owner thereof.

In addition to Massachusetts, the Northern States guilty of nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, specially enumerated by Governor Brown, are Vermont, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin. Against them, but particularly against Massachusetts, he not only proposes the remedy of reprisals, but a discriminating State tax upon their manufactures of twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Should they still continue delinquent, he further recommends the repeal of the penal laws of Georgia, so far as the citizens of the offending States may be concerned, whereby their property and their lives in Georgia will be left without any legal protection. The Governor, next suggesting a general convention of the Southern States on the disunion question, concludes by calling for the appropriation of a million of dollars for defensive purposes.

Such are the salient points of this remarkable message. It is not a secession document, per se, but it is brimful of revolutionary combustibles. In connection with the direct disunion programme of South Carolina, and with the sympathizing movements initiated in Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, it would be folly to attempt to disguise the gloomy and threatening clouds which cover our whole Southern horizon. In South Carolina what we have to dread is not disunion meetings, manifestoes, speeches and resolutions, nor is it the declaration by her approaching State Convention that South Carolina is an independent republic; but it is some violent collision between the State and federal authorities after the act of secession. This revolutionary collision between the State and the United States we hope will be avoided by the utmost forbearance on both sides. If thus avoided, the Union may not only be saved, but it may be restored to something like its original harmony in all its parts.

But assuming that in the way indicated we shall escape the practical first blow of disunion, we cannot hope to escape through this impending ordeal without a serious shock to the financial, commercial and general business relations of the whole country, from New York, the great business centre, to the remotest boundaries of the Union. Already the business relations of the people of the Southern States with the North have fallen into a very unsettled condition from the prevailing disunion excitement, which radiates from South Carolina to Virginia, Mississippi and Florida. Before this condition of things can be improved it must become worse; for we cannot expect to better it until we shall have passed the crisis of disunion.

Assuming that, through the pacifying agencies of forbearance and conciliation, the Union will pass the crisis unbroken, we may next look, for its future security, to the spontaneous formation of a powerful Union party, North and South, and to a great and decisive national triumph of this party in 1864. Let us weather this storm, and we shall hear no more of disunion in the South, and no more of the "irrepressible conflict" in the North, as the policy of the general government, for a great Union party will come to the rescue, and, standing faithfully to all the compromises and compact of the constitution, will restore a sense of security to the South and a spirit of concord between the two sections which we have not enjoyed for half a century.

Meanwhile we rely upon the discretion of the administration at Washington in reference to the threatened secession of South Carolina. Her people are wild with the idea of an independent government. Let them be treated with the indulgence which the crisis demands, and within the month or more intervening to the action of their Secession Convention, the "sober second thought" may begin to work among them. But should the Convention declare South Carolina an independent State, having no further connection with the government at Washington, still let forbearance and kindness be the policy of the administration. We doubt not that this will be the policy disclosed in Mr. Buchanan's annual message to Congress, and it is to be hoped that Congress, and the republican party in Congress, acting in the same spirit, will seek rather to reconcile South Carolina to the Union than to push her people to open rebellion.

The Annexation of Naples—Important Declaration of the English Government.

Lord John Russell's despatch to the British Minister at Turin sets at rest all doubts as to the course which the English government will pursue in regard to Naples. The protests of Russia, Prussia and Spain have happily exerted no influence upon it, and in declaring that it sees no reason to change the course pursued by the King of Sardinia, it lends him a moral support which enables him to treat with indifference the hostile demonstrations of the other Powers.

But the chief value of this document lies in the fact that it imparts renewed confidence to Italy at a time when France seems as if disposed to play fast and loose with her. Backed by English opinion, Count Cavour will be emboldened to persevere in the independent course which has hitherto rendered him the master, instead of the instrument of French policy.

The interference of the French Admiral at Gaeta may not mean more than a desire to prove to the world that the Italians are still in leading strings. Events have, however, advanced too rapidly for people not to perceive that France is at present following, rather than directing, in Italian affairs. The Constitutional may trace out programmes of the Emperor's intentions, but it is clear to the simplest observer that it is Count Cavour's views, and not his own, that at present shape his course.

The object of the Emperor in throwing obstacles in the way of the annexation of the Duchies, the Marches, and again of Southern Italy, was not so much to prevent the consummation of those events as to secure the meeting of a general Congress, which, in concert with Russia, has been his pet project ever since the Crimean war. But the other governments, Sardinia included, preferred encountering any risks to entering upon new territorial arrangements, in which it was clearly intended that these two Powers should alone be the gainers. The Warsaw Conference was convened ostensibly for general objects, but in reality to secure an understanding as to a Congress. The same jealousy and distrust which had before so frequently defeated it again caused its failure. Austria wisely resolved to encounter all the hazards of a doubtful war rather than to enter into a Congress with a sovereign whose traditions of the political arrangements of 1815 constitute a legacy of vengeance.

And war she certainly will have. In no other way can France compel the vindication which she has been so long seeking. The intimation conveyed in Count Cavour's recent speech, that six months would see a change in the opinions of the great Powers in regard to Venice, was not vaguely spoken. Neither have the enormous military preparations which France is now engaged in been undertaken on mere speculative grounds. She sees that the attack upon Venice is but the question of a few months, and she is arming to dictate terms to both Austria and Italy when the tide of war is rolled back into Lombardy. It will be then her time to insist upon the Congress which she has hitherto so vainly labored to bring about. It is a question, however, whether Italy will be satisfied to submit the arbitration of her destinies to a body whose members have neither sympathy for her sufferings nor an interest in the re-establishment of her rights.

THE CHARGES OF THE FOUR HUNDRED.—We are very much relieved in our minds on being able to present to our readers the following clear and satisfactory statement of the cost of the grand ball which Peter Cooper & Company gave in honor of the Prince of Wales. The whole number of subscribers to the ball was four hundred, and forty thousand dollars were paid in to the treasurer of the committee. He now reports as follows:—

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ACCORD WITH THE PROGRAMME.

To expenditure of the committee on—

Invitations (Miss B. Brown's bill)	\$55 00
Tickets and finance—Sundry bills	500 00
Reception—Sundry bills	154 00
Music and house—Sundry bills	8,410 00
Decorations—Sundry bills	7,841 00
Supper and table—Sundry bills	12,465 00
Police and carriage—Sundry bills	545 00
To proceed to Canada	200 00
To proceed to Washington	200 00
By the Secretary (clerk hire, printing, etc.)	1,075 10
Balance	12,200 00
Total	\$41,000 00

To enclosed check of \$30 00 sent to the four hundred members of the committee—

By amount received—	\$41,000 00
From the four hundred members of the General Committee—\$100 each	\$40,000 00
For thirty dollars complimentary tickets issued by order of the Executive Committee, at \$15 each	450 00
To proceed to Canada	200 00
To proceed to Washington	200 00
By the Secretary (clerk hire, printing, etc.)	1,075 10
Balance	12,200 00
Total	\$41,000 00

We have examined the above account, have found proper vouchers for every item, and we declare the balance of \$12,200 in favor of the General Committee to be correct.

THOMAS MORRIS, Secretary.

HENRY GREENE, Treasurer.

A. T. STEWART, of the Finance Committee.

This is all very well. A fair and square statement. We have danced; the idler has been duly paid. Peter Cooper & Co. have shown that if they were not quite up to matters of ballroom etiquette, and were incapable of laying down a secure salutory platform, they are well acquainted with the financial aspect of such matters. Now we hope that Messrs. Boole & Co., who got up a ball ostensibly for the Japanese Princes, but really for the debauchery of their rowdy constituents (whom Peter Cooper & Co. strictly tabooed), will be good enough to let us have their little bill, so it may be squared up before New Year's Day. Peter Cooper & Co. have given Boole & Co. a good example, and we hope that Boole & Co. will profit by it. And one word more, especially to you, Boole & Co. You could not find a better auditing committee than that which approved the above bill. If they approve your account we will warrant that it will be promptly paid, and you will not suffer at the polls. Otherwise—well, as the French say—that depends. Let us have your items, at any rate. We don't want that Japanese bill hanging over us any longer. So hurry up, Messrs. Boole & Co., and a very good morning to you.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT AND THE LONDON PRESS.—We perceive that some of the English papers, following in the wake of the London Times, are publishing very elaborate attacks upon the institutions of the South, founded upon a false report to the effect that the Prince of Wales had been insulted at Richmond. The British journalists take the ground that the alleged affronts offered to the Prince and the gentlemen of his suite are evidences of the barbarism of slaveholders, and thereupon they preach long homi-

lies, which would come with much more propriety from the old ladies of Exeter Hall than from persons who account themselves as enlightened journalists. The fact about the matter is that the Prince was not insulted at Richmond. The story was set on foot by some attached of the minor journals and artists of the picture papers—the former being in a spirit for an item and the latter for a out. As soon as the statements appeared, in New York they were promptly contradicted in the HERALD, no less than three of our correspondents being on the ground, while the "special" of the London Times was idling away his time at Baltimore. Subsequently the Duke of Newcastle declared, not once only, but many times, that the royal party had been most courteously treated everywhere in the United States. With all these facts before them, some of the London papers persist in attacking the South. After the grand cavalcade we gave to the Prince, and the many expressions of surprise and delight with which the accounts of it were received by the very highest personages in the royal party, this conduct on the part of a few bigoted and ignorant scribbles is impertinent and absurd.

THE FALSE PROPHECIES OF WALL STREET.—BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION.—We have printed to-day the celebrated "Appeal to Business Men," which was issued on the day before election by a number of prominent merchants and bankers of this city. It was the theory of these false prophets that the peace of the country could only be preserved by securing the election of Lincoln; that if the vote of this State should be given to the Union ticket, and the choice of the President thereby devolve upon Congress, we should have a winter of disaster, and so on; whereas, the triumph of Lincoln would settle the whole question, pacify the South and promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North. If anybody is in a condition of ignorance as to the real result, so far, of Lincoln's election, the means of enlightenment are close at hand. So far from pacifying the country, Lincoln's election has already caused a political panic at the South and a financial crisis at the North. Had the question of the succession been submitted to the House, the contest would have been confined entirely to the politicians. Lincoln's defeat would have been certain, and in the meantime the country would have gone on in the same way as ever, for the solid interests of the nation never suffer from Congressional broils. Now, however, the matter is directly before the people. The North attempts to bully the South, and the South retorts by declaring for secession in any event. This state of things naturally alarms business men in both sections, and therefore we are on the verge of national ruin. The causes which have led to the panic of 1860 are far deeper and more important than those which brought about the revolutions of 1837 and 1857, and the results will be consequently much more disastrous. The future of the republic is, just now, a great deal darker than any of us care to confess.

This is the solemn truth about the matter, and it wears quite another aspect from that which Booth, Knapp & Co. predicted. They are false prophets, and have helped Northern fanaticism to bring ruin upon the republic. We hope that they will read over the stock list attentively, and then lie as quietly as possible in the beautiful bed which they have made for themselves.

A BLACK REPUBLICAN SCARE.—The black republican leaders and journalists are beginning to recognize the force of the whirlwind that is rising against them, and to seek for palliatives and remedies. The silly Times thinks it has found a cure for its black republican evils, and tells the world that "it is simply to provide by law for paying to the slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them."

This is the old fallacy of "emancipation and compensation." It is entirely beyond the range of the mental calibre of the Times to touch the results that must flow from the logical development of its proposition. It proposes that the federal government shall pay the compensation, which means that the money shall be taken in part out of the pockets of people in the North, and part out of the pockets of those in the South, to make up a compensation of fifty per cent to the slaveowner. The unequal bearing of this scheme is one of the least of its objections. It did not occur to the silly Times to ask what the federal government would do with these emancipated fugitives. There would be no need of their running off into the cold climate of Canada; many of the Northern States already exclude free negroes from their limits; and the laws of the slave States prohibit emancipated negroes from remaining or returning to them. Even New York State, under black republican rule, thinks a negro requires the addition of \$250 to make him as good as a white man for voting purposes, but even that will not entitle him to hold office. We incline to believe that in view of the little love for the negro which black republicanism is evincing, the addition of a thousand free negroes a year to the population of our rural districts would soon bring about the passage of a law prohibiting their immigration to this State. The world is rapidly learning that a state of domestic servitude is the wisest state in which a large negro population can live in community with the white race.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—A REVOLUTION IN POLITICS.—The politicians are busy preparing for the municipal election, which comes off next month; and judging from the results of the November election, and studying the aspect of affairs around us, we are disposed to think that a wonderful revolution in city politics is about to be developed. The city is now divided into three leading factions—the Mozart democracy, the Tammany democracy and the republican—the other little cliques which sprang up like mushrooms during the late campaign being of no account whatever. There is no national question involved in the coming contest, nothing touching the politics of the country or the State, no President to be elected, nothing at issue but the spoils—who shall have the disbursement and the plunder of the ten millions of dollars which the unfortunate taxpayers are to replenish the treasury with is the only point to be decided at the polls. There is not a ghost of an excuse to bring the almighty nigger into the field; the almighty dollar, pure and simple, is the question.

Now, from all we can see, and from the result of the recent election, it seems exceedingly probable that the republicans are going to sweep every office under the charter, and we